

MAILED A JUSTICE

Charged with Not Keeping His Books as
the Law Directs.

THE JUSTICE PLEADED GUILTY

But Judge Hardeman Put a Heavy
Fine on Him—Unable to Pay, He
Was Sent to Jail.

Macon, Ga., December 10.—(Special).—Justice George W. Holmes was today arraigned in the superior court on the grand jury's indictment charging him with malpractice in office, and pleaded guilty to the charge. Judge Hardeman fined him \$500 or imprisonment in jail for one month. Holmes went to jail in default of the fine. Solicitor General Felton made an appealing speech for a light sentence for the defendant, but Judge Hardeman took advantage of the occasion to make an example of him, and he hopes will be beneficial to other justices who have been recently investigated by the grand jury.

Holmes' offense lay in his failure to itemize his collections and to turn over his books promptly to the grand jury, as required by law.

There is a movement on the part of Holmes' brother justices to pay the amount of his fine and release him from jail.

Didn't Like It.
The Methodists of Macon are somewhat worked up over an incident of the South Georgia conference. It was the report of the conference board of education recommending that Wesleyan college be named the denominational female college of the state. Dr. East, president of Andrew Female college, objected to the recommendation because it branded his college as an inferior institution. Quite a discussion followed in which Dr. East, president of Wesleyan; Dr. Bush and others took part. Many impassioned speeches were made.

The report that stirred up the tempest was finally withdrawn. Macon Methodists are rather displeased at this, as they feel that Wesleyan is unquestionably the leading Methodist female college in Georgia and should have the prestige due it.

Dr. Rowe said today that many things considered, he was glad that the report was withdrawn.

Newly Notes.
The Macon Light Infantry fair opened to night under very favorable conditions, except for the weather.

The Mercer University cadets are now fully armed and equipped and drill in full uniform three times a week.

The scraping machines for use on the Atlanta Square park improvement have arrived and will be put to use as soon as the weather will permit.

The Catholic fair has proved a splendid success. The ladies in charge of it are to be congratulated upon their works. It closes tomorrow night.

The Misses Casleor, of Washington, D. C., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Morgan.

Miss Maymie McCall is coming to this morning to be an attendant at the Gilbert-Howard wedding.

It is learned here today that Pete Rogers, the negro shot by Mr. Berry Smith some time ago, died at Roberts' yesterday. He suffered long with a half dozen pistol wounds in his body.

Small Sensation in Council.
At the council meeting tonight City Recorder Freeman was called on to make a statement in regard to the alleged disorders at Henry Hammond's place, on Fourth street.

Alderman Altmyer charged that robbery had been committed in the place, and called for an investigation. Recorder Freeman had little to say about the case in point, but too advanced of the occasion to say that Chairman Dunlap, of the police commission, had on several occasions made disrespectful reference to his official career. He denounced in the most impassioned manner Dunlap's charges, saying that they were false in every particular and as malicious and infamous as they were unfounded. For a long time there has been no good feeling between the recorder and Chairman Dunlap. The recorder's speech tonight created something of a sensation in the council chamber.

The chamber of commerce and Young Men's Business League held a rousing meeting at 5 o'clock this afternoon. It was decided to make a report on the amalgamation of the two organizations' names, as they have in view a common aim—the commercial advancement of Macon. Committees were appointed from both organizations to meet and discuss the question of uniting the two clubs. River navigation was discussed at length and it was decided to offer every possible inducement to parties offering to put boats on the river. This was the first meeting since the chamber of commerce was reorganized.

FRUIT CULTURE IN GEORGIA.

Establishment of Canneries Prevents Waste of Fruit.

Waycross, Ga., December 10.—(Special).—Fruit culture is receiving more and more attention in south Georgia every year, and this is a result of the establishing of canneries recently. Formerly, and even now, in some parts of the state, large quantities of fruit are allowed to waste. The fruit growers were, evidently, until recently, of the opinion that a cannery would be an expensive and unprofitable experiment.

They regarded it as an experiment because nothing had been attempted in their localities. "The factory would cost a large sum," they argued, "and then the operating expenses would be considerable, besides the fact that the enterprise could command a good patronage."

Finally the fruit growers became so large in south Georgia that the growers realized the necessity of making an effort to prevent the bulk of the product from going to waste, and it possible derive some income from the crop.

It was useless for them to ship all their crop, as the markets were glutted and the prices unfavorable. Then it was that canneries were introduced into south Georgia. They were established in several towns a year or two ago, and now nearly every town of south Georgia has one or two canneries, or is considering the same.

The canneries are now paying handsome dividends. A cannery can be started for less than \$1,000, or for more if desired. That the growers realize the simple and inexpensive fruit value used for preparing the fruit for the can. The fruit is selected and cleaned by operatives. It is then cut up into cans, which are put from one vat to another until the process of evaporating and preserving is finished. The cans are then sealed and put away to cool. The fruit used on cans are very high and unless large quantities are bought in large quantities, the cost is unusually high. This has been the experience of south Georgia, and it is the only thing to annoy in the operating of canneries. From ten to fifty operatives are required in operating, according to the capacity. The patronage that is usually given canneries is large, and a better paying investment on the same amount of money is hard to find.

No Trace of Williams.
Waycross, Ga., December 10.—(Special).—Reports from searching parties who are out in the woods looking for Henry Williams,

the double murderer, report no trace of him. Authentic reports from the scene of crime report intense feeling against Williams both by whites and blacks, and if he is caught his safety is not certain.

THEY ARE LIABLE.

JUDGE SWEAT SAYS BONDHOLDERS OF A DEFUNCT BANK

Are Liable for the Debts of the Bank. Depositors Are Happy.

Brunswick, Ga., December 10.—(Special).—Judge Sweat today decided that all those who now held or have ever held, stock in the defunct Brunswick state bank, whether as bona fide stockholders or merely security for debts are liable for the bank's obligations, none of the stock having been legally transferred. The decision affects \$100,000 worth of outstanding stock and parties in Savannah, Ga., the states of Vermont, Maryland, New Jersey and New York. The case has been hotly contested for two years by nearly every Brunswick attorney and lawyer, Cunningham and Clay, of Savannah, Goodyear & Kay represented the plaintiff, W. E. Kay conducting the case.

Several hundred petitioners, many who are poor and lost their all, are made glad by the decision which is thought to practically end the most notable case ever heard here.

The litigation dates back to a suit filed some time ago by Goodyear & Kay on behalf of Receiver Brobston and certain named depositors, together with other claimants, against the bank. The case was tried at it against all the past and present stockholders of the bank. None of these had ever legally transferred their stock under the law, making each holder liable for the bank's obligations. On the first trial Judge Sweat decided in favor of the plaintiffs. On appeal the supreme court reversed part and upheld part of the decision.

Coming back to this court it was referred to R. D. Meade, as special master. Then the case came in through interventions, the total sum aggregating \$60,000, and became parties to the receiver's suit.

Yesterday the masters report was submitted. Defendants attorneys objected on two grounds—first, that the authorized capital of the bank being \$50,000 only that amount of stock was liable; second, that the Savannah banks held stock as security there and not as stockholders in the bank, making them not liable for its debts.

Judge Sweat decided that the full amount of \$100,000 was liable, which includes the pledged stock. Defendants will appeal again to the supreme court. If they lose, local depositors will probably be relieved of their obligations, as they are paid, as 40 per cent of the outstanding stock is regarded solvent and collectable.

COLUMBUS TO DECIDE

WHETHER IT WILL PAY ITS WATER BONDS IN GOLD ONLY.

Metallists Confident of Carrying the Election Next Saturday.

Columbus, Ga., December 10.—(Special).—The question of paying off bonds in gold is to be submitted to the people of Columbus on next Saturday for approval or disapproval. And for more than one reason your correspondent can safely predict that this question of this city will never indorse such a principle.

As has already been stated in these dispatches, the city council a short time ago passed an ordinance appropriating \$300,000 to be raised by the issuance of bonds, for the purpose of building a new system of water works, and an election for the ratification of the same was ordered for next Saturday. The ordinance expressly provided that the bonds shall be paid in gold.

Of course that feature of the ordinance meets with the unqualified indorsement of the gold standard adherents, and a few have happened to favor the city's building its own water works. The measure is not receiving the support of the metallists, however, and the city is now in a very awkward position. The free silver advocates, and there is a goodly number of them in Columbus, will place their stamp of disapproval of the proposed discrimination between the two metals on the bond issue, notwithstanding many of them are for new water works.

The municipal campaign grows livelier each day, the fight over the bond question being the most prominent figure in the contest. The local papers this morning contained many interesting communications bearing on the subject, both sides having chosen the medium of the press through which the public is to be enlightened. The water works company, of which Mr. J. G. Beasley is secretary and treasurer, is making a vigorous fight against bonds. A number of serious charges have been preferred against the company, one of which is that unfiltered river water is being furnished to the people. This charge Mr. Beasley denies in a card over his signature, denouncing the charge and its authors in unequivocal terms. The fact that the council proposes to establish the city's plant in gold is regarded as a determination to give the old company no showing whatever, as their plant is located in Alabama. This manifestation of antagonism toward one of the city's institutions is not received with favor among the fair minded people. The proposition to locate the new plant on Georgia soil has been met with the suspicion that somebody has an option on certain Georgia property.

Some lively scrambling for aldermanic honors is being witnessed. In six of the eight wards the people do not now have an opinion, two more candidates, Messrs. G. W. Sheridan and Sol Sorling, having announced yesterday morning.

Populist Meeting.
At a meeting of the executive committee of the populist party of Muscogee county, held Saturday, the following delegates were chosen to represent this county at the state convention to be held in Atlanta on the 18th instant: Messrs. C. J. Thornton, Abbot Woodbridge, T. J. Stone, A. M. Lowe, T. L. Higgins, E. G. Rich, George Clark, R. J. Boyd, W. A. Phillips, W. A. Britt, W. T. Bartlett, J. T. Waller and Dr. W. D. Sheridan.

COL. ATKINSON'S APPOINTMENT.

His Friends in Brunswick Congratulating Him.

Brunswick, Ga., December 10.—(Special).—Information reached here today that Governor Atkinson had appointed Colonel Sam C. Atkinson judge of the city court, and that the senior senator had come to Brunswick. Atkinson's indorsements were strong, and his friends have been congratulating him.

At a meeting of citizens today E. H. Mason, H. W. Reed, C. C. Downing, Jr., and J. B. Abrams were selected for aldermen the coming two years. The first named three succeeded themselves. All are representative business men.

Ginhouse Burned.

Hampden, S. C., December 10.—(Special).—The ginhouse of Captain A. A. Browning was destroyed by fire at this place this afternoon about 5 o'clock. The fire was discovered had made such headway that it was impossible to save any of the property. The ginhouse was a large building, and was burned from a match in the feeder. The machinery, building, cotton, rice and other property burned was worth about \$1,500. There was no insurance.

RILEY'S TRIAL.

Rome's Mayor Has Been Summoned
To Attend It.

AT THE COURT IN FORSYTH

Mr. Riley Claims That He Is Being
Wronged and Will Bring Suit.
News of Rome.

Rome, Ga., December 10.—(Special).—Mayor John D. Moore, secretary of the Rome Mutual Building and Loan Association, has been summoned to Forsyth to attend the trial of Roderick O. Riley, charged with not having turned over money collected by him while connected with the branch of the association in that town.

A member of the local board has written to Mr. Moore that Mr. Riley demands a trial, and that he will vindicate himself, and that Mr. Riley claims that he is not due the association anything. He has also put the association on notice that he will bring suit against the managers for damages to his character.

As the matter stands now Riley has very nearly settled up what he owes, according to the statement of Mr. Moore, and the matter is in a fair way to be settled.

It appears, however, that Mr. Riley claims to have been injured in his business and character by the bringing of the suit and the articles published concerning the trouble.

Mr. Moore will go down tomorrow at the trial. Mr. Riley stands very high in Forsyth, and has enjoyed confidence and some of the best people of that town, and it looks like now that he is going to give the association a great deal of trouble before they are through with it.

Riley Institute Reorganized.

The Rome branch of the Riley Institute has been recently reorganized and the management has employed Dr. A. W. Watts, a graduate of Bellevue college, New York, as attending physician. There are now about fifty graduates of the institute in Rome and the league has grown to be quite an organization and has done a great deal of good.

The New Cotton Mills.

The location of the Trainer mills on the Romeville property is now assured, and architects have been engaged to prepare the plans. Work will begin at an early day and the buildings are to be pushed forward as rapidly as possible until completed.

The Messrs. Trainer own large milling interests at Chester, Penn., and this will be a southern branch of their establishment.

Another matter of large importance to the people is the fact that a strike Mr. Stabler here will increase the capacity and extent of the Lindsale mills one-half, raising the output of the plant from 100,000 to 150,000 bales.

This work is to be begun just as soon as the winter plan is completed, which will be early in January, less than a year since dirt was broken for the main building.

The Tribune Trade Edition.

The trade edition of the Tribune appeared this morning and created quite a stir in town. It consisted of forty pages, printed on fine paper and profusely illustrated. It was the subject of much pleasant comment and is, indeed, a striking evidence of the prosperity of Rome.

Off for Atlanta.

Tomorrow the Southern and Western Atlantic railroads will carry large crowds of visitors to Atlanta to live in the festivities of Rome day at the exposition.

The exceedingly low rate of \$1.40 for the round trip will cause many to go, and the railroads are anxious to have them. A large number who have already been will go down tomorrow in honor of the occasion.

New Bank for Rome.

Prominent business men of the city are getting up subscriptions on the quiet for a new bank for Rome. It will be operated as a state bank, with an ample capital, and will be a local institution entirely.

The promoters of the plan are going into it simply as a business proposition, independent of any local influence, and are working it quietly.

The Constitution's correspondent has been informed from reliable sources that the movement has almost reached the point of certainty, and that a charter will be applied for in a few days.

The Supreme Court Bill.

The passage of the supreme court bill has met with the gratified approval of the people. The bill has been passed, and the passage today. They recognize the overcrowded condition of the court and are pleased at any measure looking toward its relief.

CHARLESTON'S ELECTION.

A. P. A. Ticket Defeated by the Democrats.

Charleston, S. C., December 10.—(Special).—J. Alder Smythe was elected mayor of Charleston by a majority of between three and four hundred over his opponent, William Huger.

A big police force, swelled in size by 100 extra specials, aided by the storm of weather, carried Charleston through a most exciting and closely contested election.

The voters got to the polls to the number of 1,500, in spite of the terrible weather. In anticipation of a clash between the Irish and the members of the American Protective Association there were five men at each poll. There were several fistfights and a number of men were injured, but there was not the slightest bit of rioting or a drop of blood spilled.

Men, women and children of the Catholic faith came up and waited to hear the result of the election last night.

The town is wild over the defeat of the American Protective Association. Candidates and bands of music came to the streets all night. Every bit of news from the wards was seized by the excited people and enlarged on.

The American Protective Association element has succeeded in getting a limited number of the twenty-five city aldermen, but not enough to be of much consequence in the affairs of the city.

OVER AN OLD TABLE

An Athens Family Have a Squabble and
Two Lawsuits.

A WOMAN SUED FOR LARCENY

She in Turn Sues for Damages, Claiming Malicious Prosecution, and Gets a Verdict.

Athens, Ga., December 10.—(Special).—An interesting damage suit ended yesterday in the city court of Jackson county. The suit was for \$5,000 and the plaintiff was Miss Montine Cash, daughter of Mr. N. B. Cash, of Center, Ga. The defendants were Mr. W. H. Lampkin and Mrs. W. H. Lampkin, of Jackson county, and Mr. A. M. Moon, of Atlanta.

The damages were asked on the ground that the defendant had maliciously prosecuted the plaintiff for larceny, the property involved being one dining table worth about 75 cents.

Messrs. J. J. Strickland and T. J. Shackelford opened for the plaintiff, and George C. Thomas for the defendants. The verdict of the jury was for the plaintiff in the sum of \$608 and costs of suit. A new trial will be asked by the defendants.

This history of the case presents a long chain of circumstances. It appears that Mrs. Fleming, a lady who lives in Jackson county and a niece of Mrs. W. H. Lampkin, and also a cousin of Mr. T. C. Lampkin, and Mr. A. M. Moon, had moved from where she had lived at an old moon place in this county. All of her goods were carried away, except this dining table.

Mrs. Fleming was visiting at Dr. N. B. Cash's house and decided to go down to the old house and get the table. There accompanied her Miss Millie Pittman and Misses Estelle and Montine Cash. They took the table and carried it to Mrs. T. C. Lampkin's house, where it was found going out of the house, but Mrs. Fleming denied that.

At any rate Mr. Moon, who was there a few days later, claimed the table as his father's property, and swore out a warrant for the arrest of the three young ladies. Mrs. Fleming, Miss Pittman and the two Misses Cash with larceny.

The warrants were served and the four ladies brought into court. At the suggestion of the attorney for the colony, and the warrants against the three young ladies were dismissed by the justice, but that against Mrs. Fleming went to trial, and she was found guilty.

Then followed four suits for damages against the defendants above named. The first was for malicious prosecution. The plaintiffs connect Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Lampkin and Mr. T. C. Lampkin with the case by charging that they aided in the securing of the warrants, although all three deny that charge. Mr. W. H. Lampkin swears he never knew of the affair until after the warrants were issued, at the same time believing that Stabler here would serve the warrants that she would have nothing to do with it, although she had been greatly bothered by Mrs. Fleming.

Miss Pittman, in her interrogatories, introduced in court, denies any suit being brought for damages with her consent. The trial of the case before Judge Stark was held in the city court of Jackson county. The plaintiff, Miss Montine Cash, is a very handsome young lady of about seventeen summers, and a daughter of Dr. N. B. Cash, one of Jackson county's best citizens. One of the defendants, Mr. W. H. Lampkin, is an old and highly esteemed citizen of Clarke county, who has passed his four-score years. The other defendants were present, Mr. A. M. Moon being the chief defendant, as he swore out the warrants.

The jury was out about twenty hours, finally returning a verdict of \$608 and costs against the defendants.

Cut Down the Poles.

The Athens and Jefferson Telephone Company is now busy re-erecting their line between the two cities, and it is expected that their workmen found that two of the newly erected poles had been cut down.

It turned out that they had been cut down by the same workmen who were in Jackson county, and he assigned as his reason for doing so that the poles had been placed in the public road, and were hence a nuisance that ought to have been abated.

Mr. Lavender went with his complaint to Ordinary Bell of Jackson county, who promised to have the poles removed. He evidently thought he could look after it more effectively, and took his ax and cut them down. There is some talk about prosecuting Lavender for malicious mischief.

Will Extend the Line.

The Athens Street Railway Company believes in improvement, and has obtained from the mayor and council of Athens the right to extend the line of the city street car to the Seaboard Air-Line depot, the Northeastern depot and Oconee cemetery. The extension of the line to the Seaboard Air-Line depot will be the first work undertaken. Plans are already being perfected for this work, and as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made the work on this line will be commenced. These new lines will be very convenient to the people.

Take the Defeat Gracefully.
The friends of the State Normal school at Athens are disappointed in the result of the bill of Mr. Anderson, of Jones, to appropriate \$12,500 for a new dormitory building at the school. It is believed that a mistake has been made by the general assembly.

In a word work that has been done in the State Normal school since its organization last April will go steadily on. The only difference will be that on account of the lack of room at the college the number of students will be reduced. The splendid facilities of the school will be maintained. Hundreds of the common school teachers will be benefited by the new dormitory, and with a state of affairs that already demands the putting of eight girls in one bedroom and the sleeping of twenty men in little houses rented from private parties near the college, they will have to wait until Georgia provides a dormitory building for their accommodation.

An Approaching Marriage.

Invitations are out to the approaching marriage of Miss Fannie O'Farrell to Mr. Hugh Jackson O'Farrell, which is to occur at 2:30 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, December 13th. Miss O'Farrell is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. O'Farrell, of this city, and a niece of Mayor W. D. O'Farrell. Mr. Rowe is the efficient assistant postmaster.

Captain Williams Ill.

Captain William Williams, who for many years was agent of the Southern Express Company, is suffering from a severe cold, and several days at his home in this city. Sunday night it was thought he was dying, but he is now much better. Captain Williams was one of the Southern Express Company's most valued men, and since was retired by them with a handsome pension for his long and valuable services.

Mr. Williams was a member of the Southern Express Company, and a number of the officers of the Southern Express Company came over to Athens for the purpose of paying a farewell visit to him, and were much gratified to find him improving.

Newspapers Notes.

The ladies of Athens are making arrangements to give a grand charity Christmas tree for the benefit of the children of the poor of Athens.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the First Methodist church is conducting a week of prayer this week.

Catarrh of the Bronchial Tubes.

When catarrh of the head and throat is left unchecked it extends down the windpipe into the bronchial tubes, and in time attacks the lungs. Speedy and inexpensive cures by the Copeland system.

Have you a cough?
Do you cough at night?
Have you pain in side?
Do you cough easily?
Is your appetite variable?
Have you stitches in side?
Do you cough until you gag?
Are you low-spirited at times?
Do you have a rusty malarial?
Do you spit up yellow matter?
Do you cough on going to bed?
Do you cough in the morning?
Is your cough short and hacking?
Do you spit up small cheesy lumps?
Have you a hard, dry, tickling cough?
Do you have a burning pain in the throat?
Do you cough worse at night and morning?
Do you have to sit up at night to get breath?

You Can Be Cured at Home.
If you cannot come to Dr. Copeland & Howald's office, send for a prompt blank and be treated at home. If you wish to visit, Dr. Copeland's office or write to them, it will cost you nothing.

Drs. Copeland & Howald
Rooms 315 and 316 Kiser Building,
Cor. Pryor and Hunter Streets.

PROGRESS AT FITZGERALD.

New Enterprises Reported for the Colony City.

Waycross, Ga., December 10.—(Special).—The colony city of Fitzgerald, between Waycross and Abbeville, on the Abbeville and Waycross railroad, is destined to become a busy commercial town. Among the new enterprises are a lumber mill, a shingle mill, a bakery, a large general merchandise store, and a brick yard. Residences are being erected in every part of town.

There are about 800 colonists in the town already and 50,000 have promised to move there during the next year or two. It is estimated that by March next, 12,000 colonists shall have arrived. The colonists receive \$500,000 annually in pensions and many of them are immensely wealthy. The Colonization correspondent was in Atlanta recently and talked with several of the colonists. One of them a captain of some military fame and possessing nearly a quarter of a million, said:

"I am here with several thousand others of the soldiers' colony, seeing the sights at the exposition. Thousands of our men here from the west shall join us here in December, and we shall all march like a 'tenth legion' down on Fitzgerald, and capture it. We are in no hurry now to leave the exposition. We can see thousands of people here that we have met some time during the war or peace, and we rather like the prospect. Yes, we intend to make a city out of Fitzgerald, and the thousands who will settle on the land belonging to the colony and engage in agriculture shall give the town a solid backing. No, I do not know all the members of the colony, and no man living, with ordinary memory, could master such a problem. I cannot recollect the names of a thousand people, and you are asking if I can remember fifty thousand names. I can see thousands of people here that we have met some time during the war or peace, and we rather like the prospect. 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TENNESSEE, TEXAS AND FLORIDA ARE ATLANTA'S HONORED GUESTS TODAY.

THE CENTENNIAL DAY

Atlanta Awaits the Large Crowds Coming from Tennessee.

Will Be a Big Occasion

Florida and Texas To Fall in Line at the Grounds Today.

The Work of the Jury of Awards

The Foreign Section Was Inspected Yesterday and a Report Will Be Made Soon.

Today's Programme.

Texas day. Chattanooga day. Putnam County day. Florida day. 12 m. to 2 p. m.—Texas day exercises. 2 p. m. to 1 p. m.—Professional women, woman's building. 3 to 5 p. m.—Concert.

Postmasters.

10 a. m. to 12 m.—Chattanooga day; Rome day; Georgia Southern and Florida day. 2:30 to 4 p. m.—Cotton ginners' compress back of California building.

3 p. m.—Life saving crew performance. 3 p. m.—Pneumatic boat.

6 p. m.—Electric fountain.

Machinery, fine arts, electricity and plant system buildings open nights.

Atlanta is holding herself in readiness for Tennessee.

Tomorrow is Tennessee Centennial day, and a great jubilee it will be.

There are already thousands of visitors from Chattanooga in the city. This is Chattanooga day. It is notable likewise as Florida day, Texas day and Putnam county day. The governors of two great states will meet here today. It is a day of rejoicing. But all eyes are turned on tomorrow, when it is expected that Tennessee will empty her people into Atlanta by the ten thousands.

This is the occasion to which the people of that state have been looking for some months. It has been said that Tennessee showed an indifferent attitude in regard to the exposition; that the cities of that state regard Atlanta with a kind of jealous eye and had announced their intention of not participating in the celebration here. The absurdity of this claim will be proven today and tomorrow by those who come from the state over the border.

"It is all a mistake," said one of the Nashville delegation who came in yesterday to prepare for the people from his city; "it is all a mistake to say that our city has not shown an interest in this exposition. If it was for nothing else than to please the state, we would have shown some enthusiasm. Recognizing the fact that we, too, are going to have a big show in a year or two, it would have been nothing more than policy to show great interest in Atlanta's enterprise. We have joined hands in spirit with Atlanta, because we admired her and because we knew that the Cotton States and International exposition would be the means of advertising the whole south. Possibly we have not made a conspicuous show here up to this time. Possibly we have not blown our horn and tooted about like other cities. We have been rather holding off until this occasion. If after tomorrow it shall be said that Tennessee has been indifferent to Georgia's enterprise, I will be willing to pay the admission of every man into the exposition next morning."

The arrival of the Chattanooga troops today will be but the mild preface of what is to come. These troops will parade to the grounds. By the courtesy of the Western and Atlantic road they have been transported free of charge, and by special act of the board of directors they will be admitted to the exposition grounds free. Those who come today will remain over tomorrow, in order to swell the crowds on Tennessee Centennial day.

From the Lone Star.

The lone star will shine today.

Appropriate exercises will be held today. It was expected that a number of military companies would come from Texas, but because of the fact that they were not notified in time, it was impossible for them to make the trip. Several companies will be here, however, and Texas will make a good show.

Governor Mitchell, of Florida, with his staff, is also expected. Florida will be well represented today. A feature of the Florida programme, which has been overlooked so far is the fact that today is Georgia Southern and Florida railroad day. This is a road which has improved vastly in the last year. It has shown great friendship for the exposition, and announces that today all its employees will be here.

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report. This will be filed in formal way with the president and passed upon just as was the first report. These awards made by this jury will be allowed to stand as announced several times.

How the Medals Will Be Made.

The medals awarded at the Atlanta exposition will not be made by the government as announced several times.

Those exhibitors receiving awards will file their diplomas with the Gorman Manufacturing Company. Upon payment by the exhibitor for the medals they will be regularly issued.

"I had the same understanding with the government," said Mr. Collier yesterday afternoon, "as was had by the Chicago directors. The medals for the Chicago exposition have not been received yet. We did not come to the Atlanta exposition with the idea of making the medals as can be had as soon as the diplomas are issued."

There is much dissatisfaction at the exposition over the awards as they have been announced by the jury and the change made changing all silver medals to gold and raising the grade. The committee on adjustments has taken all who have kicks to make in charge, however, and will arrange matters as satisfactorily as possible.

Charles A. Collier Day.

The expectancy of the exposition officials and all others is focusing now upon Charles A. Collier day. By order of the board of directors this has been named for December 25th, and on that day it is expected that a great crowd will come to the grounds greater than that of Thanksgiving Day.

The exercises of the day will be a special tribute to the work of President Collier. His assiduous labors and earnest devotion in behalf of the exposition have won for him the love of all loyal Atlantians and the respect of the whole country. The tribute of the people on that day will be commensurate with their love and respect for the president. It will be an eventful Christmas day.

A feature of more than usual interest that day will be the package of fireworks which the Pain Fireworks Company will give to every child that passes through the gates that day. Early in the morning guards will be placed at the turn styles and as each child passes in a package of fireworks will be handed out. This package is made up of eleven different pieces of fireworks. All of them are of unique device and will be some which cannot be bought. They will be made especially for the occasion by the Pain Fireworks Company.

The children of Atlanta will be out to get the fireworks and they will light up the city with them that night.

For Negro Day.

The committee appointed to take up the question of negro day has gone earnestly to work and from present indications there will be a great crowd of negroes at the grounds on the 21st.

The signers of a number of prominent men have been secured and all of them agree to give their servants a holiday and pay their way into the grounds. Petitions were circulated yesterday and those who have the affair in charge are meeting with great success.

The Congress on Africa.

The congress on Africa will assemble today and dignitaries from every part of the country will be here to participate in the missionary work. Following is the programme for Friday:

Labor Day Tomorrow.

Tomorrow is labor day at the exposition and thousands of labor union men will be here.

The following list of prominent labor leaders will take part in the exercises:

Hon. Carroll D. Wright, chief of the United States labor bureau; Mr. John T. Wilson, grand master of the United Track Foremen's Association; E. E. Clark, grand chief conductor of the Order of Railway Conductors; F. P. Sargent, grand master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen; P. H. Morrissey, grand master of the Brotherhood of Teamsters.

All of the local organizations will be busy this afternoon receiving delegates. Tomorrow at 1 o'clock in the auditorium the exercises will be held and it is expected that at least seven thousand representatives of the different orders will be present.

From Sunny Mississippi.

Mrs. Edmondes Taylor, president of the North Mississippi Presbyterian college, arrived at the exposition yesterday with a score of pretty school girls. The college is located in Holly Springs and is one of the most flourishing in the state.

MICHIGAN LEAVES TODAY.

THE DELEGATION GOES THIS AFTERNOON.

The Party Will Take the Special Train from the Union Depot at 4:30 O'clock.

Michigan leaves this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock on the special train that brought the party to the exposition Monday.

The train leaves from the union depot and the party will separate and the members of the delegation take trains for their homes in different sections of the state.

Since their arrival in Atlanta the members of the distinguished delegation have been spending most of the time at the exposition. They have inspected every building and made a careful survey of the exhibits. They unhesitatingly pronounce the exposition a great surprise to them and have given the undertaking their hearty endorsement.

"We have had a delightful time," said Mr. Howarth, president of the Detroit Manufacturers' Club, last night, "and I am sorry we have to leave. We have seen a lot of Atlanta, and have even during our brief stay, made many friends."

"The weather was against us when we came, but with your usual pluck and enterprise, you have made the weather do for us and today has been just as pleasant as we could have wished. The major portion of our party has been on the grounds most of the time since our arrival. We have thoroughly inspected the exposition and I am glad to give you my opinion of the fair. I have found everything much better than I expected. It is one of the things that can't be helped. Charley Culberson feels very close to Michigan, but the party will come on the regular trains and will not come as a body."

The Michigan delegation will be met at the exposition by the Georgia delegation, and the two parties will be met by the Florida delegation, and the three parties will be met by the Tennessee delegation, and the four parties will be met by the Alabama delegation, and the five parties will be met by the Louisiana delegation, and the six parties will be met by the Mississippi delegation, and the seven parties will be met by the Arkansas delegation, and the eight parties will be met by the Kentucky delegation, and the nine parties will be met by the Tennessee delegation, and the ten parties will be met by the Alabama delegation, and the eleven parties will be met by the Louisiana delegation, and the twelve parties will be met by the Mississippi delegation, and the thirteen parties will be met by the Arkansas delegation, and the fourteen parties will be met by the Kentucky delegation, and the fifteen parties will be met by the Tennessee delegation, and the sixteen parties will be met by the 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THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

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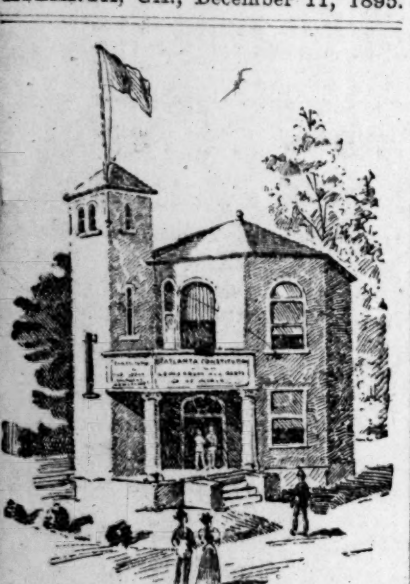
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As evidenced by postoffice receipts, express waybills, news dealers' sales, and every other test that can be made, both general and local.

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12 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., December 11, 1895.



The Constitution's Headquarters at the Exposition.

The Constitution is at home to its friends at the exposition grounds at its office on the north side of the grounds. It is located in front of the pretty group of trees which stands at the foot of the big terrace stairs that leads from the Government building to the Manufacturers and Woman's buildings. Representatives of both the business and news branches of the paper are constantly on duty in the building and will give a hearty welcome to all callers, whether on business or not. Telephone 244.

The Largest Circulation

In Atlanta,
 In Georgia,
 In the South.
 The Heaviest Newsdealers' Sales,
 The Largest Shipments by Express,
 The Biggest Postoffice Clearances.

THAT IS . . .

The Constitution's Record.

The Dial Finger has pointed at

1,000 Copies,

5,000,

10,000,

15,000,

20,000,

25,000

. . AND IS NOW QUIVERING ABOUT THE

30,000 Mark.

Call upon the Postmaster,

The Express Authorities,

The Newsdealers, and

Upon the People, and

They will all tell you the wonderful story of

The Constitution's immense circulation

as disclosed by cash receipts, instead of

mere idle claims of wastepaper in a

pressroom made by others. . . .

Exposition Weather.

It now seems evident that Atlanta's rare good fortune in the shape of weather will continue.

The blizzard is over, and from now on we may expect plenty of sunshine.

The thousands of people who have missed the exposition up to date now have no excuse for delaying any longer.

They have sunny skies and every desirable condition in their favor. During the week there will be thousands here from every state.

We are going to have a gala week!

Texas and Tennessee will send big delegations, but there will be also thousands of people from Georgia, from the other southern states and from the north as well. It will be one of the replet weeks of the big show.

We now have less than three weeks of the exposition before us, and those who have failed to visit it thus far will have to make a rush.

It is the opportunity of a lifetime.

The south will probably not see its like in many years and it is a duty the people owe to themselves to see it and study its magnificence.

George Augustus Sala.

At the age of sixty-five, hounded down by his creditors and suffering from all the direst penalties of the most brilliant journalists of his time, died the other day, a mental and physical wreck.

Sala fought his way up from poverty and obscurity under the most adverse circumstances. His versatility and his talent as a descriptive writer attracted the attention of Charles Dickens, and for many years the two were associated in various magazine ventures.

As a war correspondent Sala stood in the front rank. Sometimes he com-

manded \$500 a week and expenses, and he never wrote a letter for less than \$40 per thousand words. He wrote several novels, but they were soon forgotten.

Mr. Sala visited this country three times, and in his autobiography he devoted considerable space to American affairs. His old age the London Telegraph gave him a pension of \$5,000 a year. His earnings were large, but his expenditures were lavish, and he never accumulated anything. During his life he was the companion of kings, statesmen and famous generals, and it required an enormous income to enable him to move in such circles.

He leaves nothing behind him that will be read by the next generation. He wrote for a day, and lived for a day. A few years from now he will be remembered only as a brilliant bohemian. He made the reputation of many a man and neglected his own.

Some Facts To Think About.

A correspondent of The New York Sun, who signs himself "Banker," touches on some points that The Constitution has already discussed. He writes to The Sun as follows:

When the greenbacks have been retired, what then? What kind of lawful money will be available for the 25 per cent reserve fund of the banks? Gold?

In what kind of legal tender money shall the national bank notes be redeemable? Gold?

Where will the gold come from? To settle the fractional "balance of trade" from the bank?

Then what will become of the gold reserve of the banks? And what will then become of the banks when the "gold reserve" is exhausted? And how will the suspension of specie payments by the banks affect the public mind?

There is now about \$200,000,000 gold in the country available for the 25 per cent lawful reserve, and more than \$400,000,000 is needed. Where shall the banks get all this gold?

These are pertinent questions which our Don Quixote and his faithful squire have not grappled with.

These are the difficulties that The Constitution has taken pains to point out whenever the proposition to retire the greenbacks and treasury notes has been brought forward. How long could the banks maintain specie payments? How long could they maintain their lawful reserve? It is to be observed that the banks have no ability to get gold except in the ordinary course of business. They cannot issue bonds for it and then pay it out at the demand of note holders, for that process would represent a constant stream of losses.

It is very easy to show that the greenbacks have nothing to do with the outflow of gold, and to demonstrate that fact is to show very clearly that the movement to retire these notes is simply part of the colossal scheme to rob the masses for the benefit of the moneyed classes—the plutocrats.

The Philadelphia American prints some tabular statements that are calculated to open the eyes of those who have no very clear ideas of the results of demonetization of silver on the trade and industry of this country, and all for the benefit of Europe. We print these tables below, merely premising that the figures are based on actual calculations of the comparative prices of sixteen commodities, representing over two-thirds of our exports and twenty-six articles representing nearly one-half of our imports:

FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1894.

At prices equivalent to those received in 1873 our exports of domestic produce amounting to \$889,294,337, would have been worth... \$1,588,454,638

Re-exports amounting to \$238,000,000 would have been worth... \$4,328,942

Our gross exports which were sold at \$892,140,752 would have brought... \$1,620,402,531

The same quantity of imports which we imported at a valuation of \$654,264,222 would have cost at prices equivalent to those paid in 1873... \$1,214,948

Our net exports of gold and bullion... \$410,454,583

Leaving a total merchandise balance in our favor of... \$708,028,017

Add net silver exports of coin and bullion... \$7,164,713

Making the total balance that the same amount of effort that we expended in 1873 on our foreign trade would have brought... \$715,192,730

Balance actually due on our foreign trade... \$278,330,605

Loss on our foreign trade for 1873 directly due to the fall in price of silver... \$430,862,067

In other words, if The American points out, if we had received the same recompense for our labor and energy expended in our foreign trade in 1894 as we did in 1873, the produce that we would have enabled us to meet our foreign charges on our foreign debt, etc., and pay off \$440,000,000 of the principal, thus reducing the interest charges for 1895 by nearly \$18,000,000.

But, impoverished by the appreciating gold standard which caused falling prices, we were compelled to increase our foreign debt by probably \$20,000,000.

Compared with the prices of 1873, our losses on our foreign trade for the fiscal year ending June 30th last caused by the fall in prices were still greater. If prices of 1873 had prevailed our trade balance for the year would have been something like this:

1895.

At prices equivalent to those received in 1873 our exports of domestic produce amounting to \$932,322,569 would have been worth... \$1,746,788,653

Re-exports amounting to \$238,000,000 would have been worth... \$4,328,942

Our gross exports which were sold at \$935,322,569 would have brought... \$1,790,607,595

The same quantity of imports which we imported at a valuation of \$721,368,965 would have cost at prices equivalent to those paid in 1873... \$1,152,828,208

Our net exports of gold and bullion... \$637,779,387

Leaving a total merchandise balance in our favor of... \$1,152,828,208

Add net silver exports of coin and bullion... \$7,164,713

Making the total balance that the same amount of effort that we expended in 1873 on our foreign trade would have brought... \$1,160,000,000

Balance actually due on our foreign trade... \$278,330,605

Loss on our foreign trade for 1895 directly due to the fall in price of silver... \$881,669,395

In other words, if The American points out, if we had received the same recompense for our labor and energy expended in our foreign trade in 1895 as we did in 1873, the produce that we would have enabled us to meet our foreign charges on our foreign debt, etc., and pay off \$440,000,000 of the principal, thus reducing the interest charges for 1895 by nearly \$18,000,000.

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monometallism, that debt has been increased \$180,000,000. As The American says, our foreign creditors have been placed in a position to dictate our financial policy. They say: "Issue to us government bonds in payment of the debt due us or we will take gold." That is the situation today.

The Japanese Invasion.

The Japanese invasion of our trade preserves, to which we referred some days ago, will have a most happy effect on the means of inducing our leading manufacturers to study the money question for themselves instead of depending on the false theories of the so-called expert financiers—theories based purely on greed.

Meanwhile, the invasion—if we can so call it—is creating quite a stir on the Pacific coast. A meeting has been called in San Francisco—it has probably been held by this time, though the dispatches are silent about the matter—for the chamber of commerce, board of trade and manufacturers' association to memorialize congress for relief. Taking all the circumstances of the situation into consideration, this is a very funny. It is an easy matter to memorialize congress, but in what shape is the relief asked for to come? There is only one remedy and that cannot be applied during Mr. Cleveland's term. The purblind protectionists think that their policy will fit the case, but how? In order to shut out articles of Japanese manufacture we should have to impose duties ranging from 500 to 1,000 per cent, and that is by restoring to our silver the power and potency of standard money, and thus adding to its value, at the same time cheapening gold, we can compel Japan to pay higher wages for its labor and to ask higher prices for its products.

For years both British and Americans in the consular service in the east have been warning their governments that the difference in exchange between the gold using countries of Europe and the silver using countries of the east was acting as a tremendous protective stimulus to the commerce of the latter countries. The people of Japan, China and India cannot afford to pay double prices for European goods, and so they have been compelled by the constantly increasing value of gold, as compared with silver, to nurse, foster and build up their own industries and to re-double their own productive energies.

We now catch a glimpse of the result in the commotion that has been created on the Pacific coast by the appearance in the markets there of articles at prices which our manufacturers cannot afford to compete with.

It may interest our readers to give a few particulars concerning this so-called Japanese invasion. An agency has been established in the Crocker building in San Francisco, under the management of Mr. Edward O. Burns. Through this agency the retail merchants of San Francisco and of other cities where agencies are to be established can now buy the best parlor matches at 30 cents a gross, freight and duty paid. This is a tremendous saving, for the matches are sold on the streets of San Francisco at a rate of 5 cents for twenty-four boxes. The Japanese agency also sells doors, sashes, blinds and all articles of wooden ware, cooperage stock, etc., at from 30 to 50 per cent less than they can be manufactured in this country, with all freight and duty paid by the Japanese exporter. The same statement applies to clocks, watches, bicycles, boots, shoes, clothing, hats, caps, gloves, fancy goods and notions. The agents of Japanese capitalists are buying cotton mill machinery in this country and sending it home by the ship load. With this machinery in operation they will take our cotton to Japan, manufacture it and send it back here to be sold for cheaper prices than the American product can be sold at the factory door. Why? Because 1 cent in American money means 2 cents in Japanese money, but this 2 cents in silver will buy just as much if not a little more than it would buy in 1873, when silver was on a par with gold.

Now, what does this ability on the part of Japan—an ability that Europe and the United States have conferred on her people—to undersell our manufacturers in their home markets mean? For one thing it means the ruin of all our industries if we continue the unwise, unjust and vicious experiment of maintaining the single gold standard for the benefit of foreign and native plutocrats. But this is not all. It means the pauperization of our labor to a degree never dreamed of by any American. Our manufacturers will not starve, but they will be compelled to close their factories until the American wage earner, in order to save himself from actual starvation, will be willing to accept wages that will place him and his employees in a position to compete with a thousand million Mongolians.

When the demonetization of silver first began its deadly work, its effects were chiefly felt in the ruin wrought in agriculture. The farmers and planters of this country were among the first victims. They sold their cotton and wheat in European markets at constantly falling prices. But the prices of the products of Asiatic farmers have never fallen. They get 50 per cent less in gold than they got in 1873, but when that gold is converted into silver—the money they use—its value is doubled. Thus they can afford to sell at a discount of 50 per cent in gold because 50 cents in gold will give them a dollar in silver that buys even more now than it did in 1873.

The effects of demonetization fell first on the farmers because it did not require much time for the Asiatics to plant more wheat and cotton. But time was required to build up and develop the business of Asiatic manufacturing.

This has now been done, however, and every day that the gold standard remains in force adds to the strength of the Asiatic position. What our farmers and farm laborers have felt, our manufacturers and their wage earners are about to feel, only they will feel it in a more striking way. Though they make cotton and wheat without any hope of profit, yet they have a living at their command. But wage earners who are thrown out of work by Asiatic competition have no such prospect and no such hope.

Meanwhile, it would be interesting to know what our manufacturers propose to do? Will they continue to set their hopes on a protective tariff, or will they see the real cause of the trouble and apply the remedy?

Some Recent Appointments.

The governor sent his last batch of appointments to the present legislature yesterday and in the list were several of more than ordinary interest.

The last of the appointments which specially affect Atlanta locally was made a few days ago the governor appointed to the position of judge of the city court Mr. H. M. Reid, a gentleman of marked ability, who has won success in his profession—one who possesses the qualities which insure splendid service on the bench. Judge Reid was the governor's personal friend and his appointment was not unexpected, and it is safe to predict that as judge he will give eminent satisfaction.

Yesterday the last of the local appointments was made, Mr. James F. O'Neill, winning the solicitorship of the city court. Mr. O'Neill is one of the most prominent young attorneys in Atlanta, and is both a man of splendid ability and a man of great popularity. A strong fight was made on him and while his opponents were all gentlemen of recognized ability and while they all had the enthusiastic support of their friends, the appointment of Mr. O'Neill will certainly prove a popular one.

The governor had a surprise in store for the political prophets in the appointment of the judge of the city court of Savannah. The contest between Judge MacDonnell, the present incumbent, and Mr. A. C. Wright, has been one in which the lines have been closely drawn and Governor Atkinson solved the problem by appointing to that office ex-Senator Thomas M. Norwood. Senator Norwood has been for a number of years one of the most prominent figures in Georgia's political life. He has served the state ably and well as United States senator and in other capacities, and has been a most efficient and service from the day when he first attained the right to vote. He is a lawyer of strength and power. About a year ago the Savannah bar gave him an almost unanimous endorsement for the high honor of justice of the supreme court and certainly the appointment of a man of such ability to this position and the recognition of one whose service to his party has been so great will have a good effect politically.

While the friends of candidates who have not been successful in the contest feel a natural disappointment over the failure of their friends to secure the recognition asked, still all will agree that Governor Atkinson has been fortunate in his appointments and that the state has secured in them valuable public servants.

A Working Body.

The present legislature concludes its work tonight. Through two sessions of fifty days each the members of this body have labored earnestly and faithfully for the good of the state. There is a tendency to common these days to regard the work of our lawmakers in a less serious light than is commensurate with the facts, and it is a common thing to hear this work referred to in what might be called a flippant spirit. The present legislature has been a practical body of practical workers and during its session has accomplished much good for the state. There has, of course, been the usual amount of local legislation which has seemed to cause a great deal of trouble and which the casual observer might regard as unimportant, but this legislation is in some respects the most important of the matters which the legislature has to consider, reaching as it does closest home to the people.

There have been no attempts at flowery oratory on the part of the members of the senate or of the house, but both bodies have been distinguished by the presence of the business spirit. They have wasted no time, but have transacted the business before them with dispatch, and the present legislature will go down to history as one that has done real good to the state.

Edison has just burned 1,000 letters that had accumulated in his desk during the absence of his stenographer. Edison is one of our wisest men.

Two New England democrats—so-called—Sherman Hoar and G. Fred Williams, refused to vote for Judge Crisp for speaker of the house. It is a pity that such southern men are so courageous in sticking to their democratic convictions as the New Englanders are.

The British manufacturers perceive what is troubling them, and they are bimetallists in consequence. Will our own manufacturers be able to see the point?

Maceo, who was killed the other day, has now been buried. Maceo seems to be a rival of the silver question.

If somebody will buy Editor Godkin a new pair of shoes he will be able to go to the obsequies of the silver question several times before the Christmas holidays.

Under the pressure from Japan, numbers of our free trade goldbugs will be compelled to come out in favor of high protection. They will do so rather than acknowledge that the demonetization of silver enables the Asiatics to undersell our manufacturers in their own markets.

Cleveland Progress: Brethren of the press, let us keep insisting the conventional question into the ears of legislature members until they make some move for the better in the matter. It seems that they are all afraid of the question. A few country editor members would soon settle the thing; now wouldn't they?

Augusta Chronicle: It is evidently the idea of the legislature that the lieutenant governor is to be rewarded by the honor of his position and its possibilities. The salary will not be a thing to be desired in the most famous living or to draw in purple and fine linen. He will be paid \$50,000.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

French statistics covering many years show that about one-quarter of all the suicides reported were of persons sixty years old or over, and that the male suicides outnumber those of females by nearly four to one. Some form of insanity is stated to be the most usual cause for suicide by the old. This suggests the question if the form of insanity in these cases is not often the result of old age.

of utter discouragement and despair. The old man who has saved little in his earlier days is apt to feel himself an unwelcome member of a family after he has ceased to be able to earn, or is rated by the employing class as having passed the age where it is profitable to pay him wages. The old man who suffers from disease knows there is for him little hope of cure, as compared with the prospect of recovery for youth, and the aged man who loses his capital in competition with the younger element in business life, under partially new conditions, is specially liable to the fact that there is hardly the ghost of a chance for him to live on, other than as a poor, broken-down person, pointed at as a wreck, and avoided by those who in the days of his prosperity had been rated as his friends. It is hardly to be wondered at that suicides should be frequent among these classes of persons.

death being chosen as a welcome relief from conditions that are likely to grow worse instead of better so long as they are allowed to continue. It also seems possible that the aged man who is not a miser, and old women might be explained by the fact that on the average they are more useful in the family circle than is the poor old man.

The Manufacturers' Record publishes some statements of fact which are of especial interest to the movement to establish closer commercial relations between the west and the south. More than 50 per cent of the world's cotton is raised in the southern states, yet the cotton crop of that section is exceeded in value by its grain crops, which aggregate about \$50,000,000 bushels per year. More than half of the standing timber in the United States is in the south, and iron ore and coal are in unlimited supply, while nearly every southern state has an abundance of good water power to supplement the advantages of clean fuel. From 1880 to the close of 1894 the cotton manufacturing industry in the south more than doubled, and the capital invested in it was increased about five times. The consumption of southern cotton mills is at the rate of about a million bales of cotton per year, which is half that of the mills in the northern states. The south has three million cotton spindles out of a total of eighty-five million in the world, and expects to add \$50,000,000 worth from the next twelve months. The room for expansion is almost without limit.

Says The Memphis Commercial Appeal: "Since the Hon. H. Waterson has begun to open up on Mr. Cleveland and bombard him with his old-time vigor, not to say ferocity, he has been made the subject of some comments and remarks by the Georgians who have begun to think him one of themselves. We have felt for Henry during the trying period in which he has been forced to leave the state, and we know that Henry had a speech of fire kindling in his bosom and that any chance puff of wind might set it ablaze. Even the dog that is compelled to follow its master at the master that doth tarre him on."

A correspondent of a German newspaper has been amusing himself by demonstrating to his own satisfaction that Emperor William is the legitimate heir to the British throne, and not the prince of Wales and his family. William, the Dowager Empress Victoria, is the oldest child of Queen Victoria, a year older than Albert Edward, and as in Great Britain the throne does not descend by the male line alone, she is Queen Victoria's heir. Should the queen die Victoria could claim the throne by a better title than the present queen had, and then pass it along to her son, Emperor William. Here is a plot for Gilbert and Sullivan.

DOWN WITH LYNCHING.

Sylvania Telephone: Governor Atkinson sent a special message to the legislature yesterday calling the attention of the lawmakers to the recent lynchings that have occurred during the present session of the legislature. He urged them to enact some law that will put a stop to the lynchings in this state. It is the duty of the legislature to act upon the matter at once, as crimes of this sort are steadily on the increase.

Gordon Citizen: Governor Atkinson is determined to break up the lynchings. He has followed up his very determined message to the legislature by a very determined move in offering a reward of \$500 for the lynchings of Perdue.

State of Duke News: Governor Atkinson seems to be doing all he can to bring about the enactment of laws that will prohibit lynchings.

Athens Banner: Governor Atkinson's message on the subject of lynching is being indorsed on all sides.

TALK ABOUT CONGRESS.

Americus Herald: Some of the papers are inclined to believe that Reed intends to cause some sort of sensation during the present congress, but they need not worry. A man who is kept continually busy nursing a dainty presidential boom hasn't the time or desire to produce any sensation that is likely to produce comment of an unfavorable nature.

West Georgia News: Maybe the present congress can do something, now that a new man is kept continually busy nursing a dainty presidential boom hasn't the time or desire to produce any sensation that is likely to produce comment of an unfavorable nature.

Thomasville Times: Reed, it would seem, would have guessed pursue a course of masterly inactivity. That big majority may become very active now that Reed's well known wishes. They will all want to do something.

Sylvania Telephone: It is exceedingly doubtful if the republicans will pass any law of consequence this year, as they are in doubt among themselves as to the best policy to pursue.

STATE PRESS COMMENT.

Covington Star: The present legislature is one of the most quiet and conservative legislative bodies we have had in Georgia in many years. It is going along with its work with undue bitterness or excitement, and that means that it is doing its work well. The last session of the present legislature was also a very quiet one, and was entirely devoid of bitterness and excitement, and the present session has so far passed in the same way. We are glad to note this, and we are

AN AFRICAN PRINCE

He Will Be Here To Attend the African Congress Tomorrow.

HE WILL DELIVER TWO TALKS

Many Negroes Have Already Arrived To Attend the Gathering—Subjects To Be Discussed.

More than a hundred prominent negro visitors have arrived in Atlanta during the last few days. They are coming in on every train, and by Friday there will be nearly a thousand of the most distinguished negroes in the country here.

This is their week at the fair. The African congress is the most interesting congress the negroes will hold during the exposition.

This congress will bring to Atlanta the African prince, Orishetukh Faduma, of west Africa, one of the most learned and distinguished members of his race. He is a graduate of Queens college, England, and Yale university, in this country.

At the world's fair the African congress proved to be the most interesting and the best attended meeting of the many hundreds that were held. The negroes are better equipped with material for the present congress, and will make it surpass the one held during the Columbian fair.

The negro department of the exposition and the faculty of the Gammon School of Theology have been actively at work for several months, and will have one of the most entertaining and historical gatherings of the exposition.

While the congress will not be held at the exposition grounds, the exposition will receive the benefit of the largest crowd of negroes that will come to Atlanta to visit the African prince. They will all attend the exposition during their stay in the city and will contribute to the exposition just as if they held their exercises in the auditorium.

The African congress is held under the auspices of the Stewart Missionary Foundation for Africa of the Gammon Theological Seminary in connection with the exposition. I. Garland Penn has been active in getting talent and men and women who are thoroughly familiar with Africa to be here on the congress days and to participate.

President William P. Thirkield, D. D., of the Gammon Theological seminary, will act as chairman of the congress. Professor Thirkield is greatly interested in the congress, and has collected some of the most prominent negroes of the country to talk of their native land. He has also secured all the famous travelers and explorers who are well known to the public to come and read papers or discuss the Dark Continent.

The object of the congress on Africa is to create more interest among the negroes of this country in the missionary work concerning their native land. For the last few years the colored race has shown greater interest in Africa and its inhabitants, and these congresses are awakening greater interest.

The main object is to interest the race in the need of missionaries on the continent. The Gammon Theological seminary, of this city, has sent numerous missionaries to Africa and several of the graduates of this institution will be here during the congress to relate their personal experiences.

One of the most prominent numbers on the extensive program will be the two lectures by Mrs. M. French-Sheldon, the famous woman explorer. She delivered a lecture a few weeks ago at the exposition grounds that was pronounced to be one of the most interesting addresses of the exposition.

Mrs. French-Sheldon is a notable woman. She is an example of the independent woman and today stands among the foremost explorers of the nineteenth century. She has plunged into the wilds of Africa, followed by the ignorant natives of that country and discovered for them new homes and better lands. Today she stands pre-eminent in the historical world, both as an author and as an explorer.

Mrs. Sheldon will appear at the exposition on Saturday at the Moody tabernacle on Cain street. At the afternoon exercises, at which Governor W. J. Northern will preside, she will deliver an address, "Practical Issues of an African Experience." At the evening session she will deliver an illustrated lecture on "Glimpses of Native African Life," illustrated by a large number of views taken by her own artist in her journey to Kilimanjaro and by African curios and fabrics.

The nobility of Africa will also be represented at the congress. Orishetukh Faduma, of Sierra Leone, west Africa, and prince of the Yoruba tribe, will deliver two addresses during the session of the congress. At the afternoon session Friday, to be held in the Loyd street Methodist church, he will speak on "Success and Drawbacks of Missionary Work in Africa by an Eye Witness." At the afternoon session on Saturday, to be held in the Moody tabernacle, he will be assisted by a young woman of the Bassa tribe, who will relate her experiences of life in Africa. Prince Faduma's lecture will be on the religious beliefs of the Yoruba people in west Africa.

Orishetukh Faduma, the prince, is a highly educated negro, having graduated in England and afterwards taken special courses at several of the prominent institutions of learning in England. He has made a visit to America previous to this and made a good impression wherever he went. He is now in this country, in New York. On his way to Atlanta he will spend a day in Washington, coming from there to this city. He will be here three days, arriving Friday and remaining till Monday, or probably later.

Mr. Frederick Perry Nobles, of Chicago, secretary of the World's Fair Congress of Africa, has prepared a paper to be read at the Sunday afternoon session. His paper is on "The Outlook for African Missions in the Twentieth Century." The paper has been pronounced by the president of the world's fair congress to be one of the most interesting and carefully prepared papers that he has ever heard on the African question.

There are more than fifty other prominent people, both colored and white, on the programmes for the congress. It will be the biggest affair among the negroes of this city they have held for years.

Every train brings in numbers of negroes from all over the south who are here to attend the congress.

The youth will be well represented at the congress, as more than a hundred of the most prominent educated negroes of this section have written that they would be here. The congress on Africa promises to be a big affair.

Orishetukh Faduma is the son of African parents. His father and mother were born in Yorubaland in west central Africa, amid heathen surroundings. Seized from their African homes by slave dealers, they were sold, but were providentially rescued in African waters by a British cruiser which took them to British Guiana in South America. Here they were settled for some time and, by means of missionary teaching, were converted to Christianity. Their oldest son, Stephen, was born in Yorubaland, but grew up in South America, and is still residing there. Three other children, of whom Faduma is one, were born in South America. Their parents returned to Sierra Leone, West Africa, in 1863, taking

them along when the subject of this sketch was a little boy.

Faduma was educated in the mission schools of Sierra Leone under English Methodist Episcopal auspices. Through them he obtained a scholarship by means of a competitive examination for studies in Europe. He pursued his college and university course in Queen's college, Taunton, one of the affiliated colleges of London university, England. After three and a half years' course of study in England, he returned to Africa as senior tutor in the high school where he had already taught for ten years. For ten years he was engaged in educational work in Sierra Leone, and was eminently successful as a teacher.

He came to this country five years ago to study American methods of education. After teaching for eight months in North Carolina, he went to Yale university where he took the full course and graduated in divinity. He obtained a scholarship at Yale, which enabled him to take postgraduate, or fourth year's work, principally in philosophy. His previous literary training made him a marked man in his class. To his sound scholarship Yale professors bear ample testimony. Both in scientific and classical studies he is proficient. As a missionary lecturer he is inspiring. He is an ardent lover of missions, and hopes to return to Africa as a missionary. He is at present in the home missionary work in North Carolina.

He holds strongly to the gradual emigration of the negro to Africa, because in his opinion, it is the only place where he believes the race can ever be made to respect its manhood and have correct ideas concerning itself. The race, in order to be a race, must have individuality of its own. This it cannot have if it is overshadowed by the white man's. He believes, however, that as a mass, the race is not prepared to leave this country. For the present only hardy pioneers are needed in Africa, men and women who have sound minds in sound bodies.

As a preparation for settlement in Africa, education along the following lines is a desideratum:

1. Information on the condition and possibilities of Africa.

2. Business education.

3. Combination of moral and industrial training.

4. Systematic training in the schools and colleges of the south in foreign missionary work.

5. Cultivation of race love and race pride in the highest and best sense.

NUCLEUS FOR A NEW PAPER.

A YOUNGSTER WAS GETTING IT WHEN DISCOVERED.

Stole Type in a Most Systematic Manner from the Office of the Old Herald.

The office where The Atlanta Daily Herald was published a part of the time during its short and bright life, on Edgewood avenue, opposite the Equitable building, has been robbed of one-fourth or more of the type which has been lying idle there since the death of The Herald, three years ago. The robbery has been conducted in a most systematic manner and had it not been discovered just when it was the old press which used to print The Herald would have been taken too, if the thieves could have gotten it out without attracting notice.

The old newspaper plant was the property of Mr. Joel Hurt. It was almost abandoned, except for the notice of Mr. Lester, who looks after the plant at times.

Several days ago he discovered that the type boxes were gradually being emptied of the types and that other things around the old office were gone. Upon examination it was found that the door leading in from the rear had been battered down by some one who had stolen the type.

Mr. Lester set out to catch the thief and notified Detective Berry of the robbery going on. One night last week Mr. Lester and the detective hid in the office to await the coming of the type thief. Sure enough the thief put in appearance. He was a negro and had a big sack, which he started to fill with the type. Though the men had all the advantage the negro was not taken. That he was game the two men were willing to testify. Lester and the detective grabbed the negro and a lively struggle ensued, in which the negro was victorious, though the men declare they made him blind in one eye by knocking one of his eyeballs completely out of socket.

The negro got away safely, except for his few bruises. He was not recognized by the men. They kept the matter quiet and kept up their watch for other of the thieves. Monday two other boys were seen to enter the office in open daylight and open negotiations to carry off a few dozen fonts of Mr. Hurt's old type. These also escaped, but one of the boys, Chas. Brewer, who lives with his mother on Alexander street, was recognized. A warrant was sworn out against him and he was arrested yesterday.

Brewer is only thirteen or fourteen years old. He was formerly a newsboy on The Herald. He claims that he is entirely innocent of the actual stealing and that he was used by the others. He says he knows who stole the type, but he refused to tell who they were. In his partial story, however, he implicated Will Kerbow, a young fellow well known in town.

It is estimated that the thousand dollars' worth of the plant has been stolen. None of the stuff has been found, but it is being looked for at places where it is thought the rogues might be caught and punished, as the officers think they can get the whole truth out of young Brewer.

STORE BURGLARIZED.

Bold Robbery on Marietta Street Monday Night.

The grocery store of Adams & Kelghan, at 380 Marietta street, was broken into Monday night and a large quantity of stuff stolen.

The thieves entered the front door and carried away a lot of stuff in bags. No trace of the thieves or goods has been found.

A Singular Form of Monomania.

There is a class of people, rational enough in other respects, but who are certainly monomaniacs in doing themselves. They are constantly trying experiments upon their stomachs, their bowels, their livers and their kidneys with trashy nostrums. When these organs are really out of order, if they would only use Peter's Stomach Bitters, they would, if not hopelessly insane, perceive its superiority.

Merit is what gives Hood's Sarsaparilla its great popularity, and constantly increasing sales. It perfectly and permanently cures catarrh, rheumatism, salt rheum—in fact all blood diseases.

A Valuable Souvenir Free. In this issue will be found an autograph letter of President Cleveland to our optician, Mr. A. K. Hawley, in which he compliments the Hawley eyeglasses. It will be interesting to cut out this letter and preserve it as it is a photographic reproduction of the original letter in his own handwriting.

Sauer's Flavoring Extracts received medal for purity and strength. Price 10, 25 cents.

When you visit New York stop at the new Hotel Empire, Boulevard and Sixty-third street, (American and European plan). Most accessible, best appointed and most liberally managed hotel in the metropolis. Rates very reasonable. Address Dr. John G. Gulan, manager.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. World's Fair Highest Award.

IF YOU WANT TO BE CURED OF
BLOOD POISONS
(Acquired or hereditary, in its different stages, or any other blood disease.)

TRY
DR. H. GREENWALL'S
PURE BLOOD
TRY

Which contains the World-famed Healing Waters of
HOT SPRINGS, ARKANSAS,
UNDER GRANT FROM THE
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.
THOUSANDS HAVE BEEN CURED BY THIS REMEDY AT HOT SPRINGS, ARKANSAS, WHO ARE LIVING ADVERTISEMENTS OF ITS VALUE.

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One Dollar.
Pamphlets containing Physicians' endorsements and full information sent free to any address.

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28 CONANT ST.
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NERVE SEEDS - WEAK MEN

This Famous Remedy cures quickly, permanently, nervous diseases, Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Headache, Neuritis, Loss of Vitality, Nervous Exhaustion, Nervous Impediment and wasting diseases caused by youthful errors or excesses. It builds up the system, restores the blood and builds the body. Makes the pale anemic skin and flushes it with a healthy glow. It is a free medical book, sent plain wrapped, with testimonials and full information. No charge for consultations. Beware of imitations. Sold in Atlanta, Ga., at Jacob's Pharmacy, No. 2 & 3 Marietta St., and by Zittin Watson Drug Co.

CODE GIVES THEATRES
THE GRAND COLUMBIA
MOST MAGNIFICENT THEATRE IN AMERICA.
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

Tonight and Thursday Night,
OTIS SKINNER.
VILLON, THE VAGABOND.

Thursday Night,
MERCHANT OF VENICE
AND
KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO.

Tour directed by J. J. Buckley.
Sale now on at Grand box office.

DAMROSCH
OPERA CO.
Presenting Friday Evening, Dec. 13th,
LOHENGGRIN.

Saturday Matinee, December 14th
SIEGFRIED.

Saturday Evening, December 14th,
TANNHAUSER.

PRICES—Orchestra and three rows Orchestra Circle, 50c; Orchestra Circle, 40c; except first three rows, 30c; Balcony, except first three rows, 25c; Gallery, 10c. Boxes holding four, \$30; five, \$35; six, \$40.

Seats now on sale at the box office of the Grand opera house.

Stetway pianos used exclusively.

dec-8-4t

—WEEK BEGINNING 16—
—MONDAY, DEC.—16—
WILLIAM H. CRANE

And his admirable Company, under the direction of Joseph Brooks.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY AND SPECIAL WEDNESDAY MATINEE.

HIS WIFE'S FATHER.

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY.

BROTHER JOHN.

Friday, Saturday, Matinee and Night.

THE SENATOR.

SEATS ON SALE THURSDAY.

Save money by buying from
FOOTE'S TRUNK FACTORY,
17 East Alabama Street.

CITY TROADER OPPOSITE POST OFFICE. ATTRACTIONS THIS WEEK

THE HOLPIN, SWIFT & CHASE MINSTRELS.

20—ARTISTS IN THE FIRST PART—30

ALICE J. SHAW,

Society's Fair Whistler.

BISON CITY QUARTETTE,

Wonder of the Song World.

THE THREE ALBIONS,

Up-to-date Comedy.

GRAND SACRED CONCERT, SUNDAY EVENING AT 8.00 O'CLOCK.

A Host of New Comers Will Entertain.

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Abates the smoke nuisance and saves labor.

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H. GREENWALL'S
CEUTHEATRE
161 Edgewood Avenue.

Matinee Today and Tonight
FREEMAN'S FUNMAKERS

Headed by Everybody's Favorite,
EUGENE CANFIELD.

Late of Hoyt's "A Temperance Town" Co., Presenting the Howling Success.

A Railroad Ticket.
COME PREPARED TO LAUGH.
DON'T MISS IT.

Sells on sale at Silverman's, corner of Peachtree and DuSable, and at theater. Next Attraction—JAMES O'NEILL, December 10th, one week.

FRANK'S IMPERIAL THEATRE.

Opposite Kimball House.
Week Commencing December 10, 1895

Matinee Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.
Strongest Vaudeville Entertainment Ever Brought South.

CLIVETTE.
Direct from Empire Palace, London, originator of marvelous juggling, assisted by Mme. Clivette, Finger Shadowgrapher Extraordinary.

BALDWIN AND DALY.
"The Happy Hottentots"—the original, the only.

THE AMERICAN TRIO
In their refined and original singing and instrumental Comedietta.

M'BRIE AND GOODRICH.
Greatest of Irish Fun Makers.

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Greatest Comedy Sketch Artists on the Vaudeville Stage.

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MISS LILLIE LARKELL.
The Little Empress of Vocal Comedy.

GIOVANI AND MURRIE.
Grotesque Dancers, from Folies Bergeres, Paris.

AGNES MILES.
Illustrated Songs. First appearance outside New York, N. Y.

Prices: 25c, 50c. Box Seats: 75c.

Latest Parisian Sensation.
ALMA.
FOR GENTLEMEN ONLY.

At No. 6 Whitehall Street.
Admission, 10c. Alma show, 10c. Open from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

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THE QUALITY OF YOUR FRUIT CAKE

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MINCE MEAT
Will depend on the Ingredients.

Pitted London Layer Raisins.
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Finest Leghorn Citron.
Fancy Lemon Peel.
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All of the Best.

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NO. ARRIVE FROM. NO. DEPART TO.

10 Washington. 6:30 am 12 Richmond. 7:30 am

11 Washington. 7:30 am 13 Washington. 10:30 am

12 Washington. 8:30 am 14 Washington. 11:30 am

13 Washington. 9:30 am 15 Washington. 12:30 pm

14 Washington. 10:30 am 16 Washington. 1:30 pm

15 Washington. 11:30 am 17 Washington. 2:30 pm

16 Washington. 12:30 pm 18 Washington. 3:30 pm

17 Washington. 1:30 pm 19 Washington. 4:30 pm

18 Washington. 2:30 pm 20 Washington. 5:30 pm

19 Washington. 3:30 pm 21 Washington. 6:30 pm

20 Washington. 4:30 pm 22 Washington. 7:30 pm

21 Washington. 5:30 pm 23 Washington. 8:30 pm

22 Washington. 6:30 pm 24 Washington. 9:30 pm

23 Washington. 7:30 pm 25 Washington. 10:30 pm

24 Washington. 8:30 pm 26 Washington. 11:30 pm

25 Washington. 9:30 pm 27 Washington. 12:30 pm



A Fair Offer

Men's Clay Worsted Suits, Black and Blue, in Sacks and Frocks, broken lots, to close out, at a saving of from \$2 to \$5 a Suit, if your size is among them.

75c a garment for Men's Royal Ribbed Natural Wool Underwear, worth \$1.25. We had to telegraph for more of these.

Boys' Suits and Reefers, sizes 4 to 16, made of fine all wool Cheviot.

At \$3.98, worth \$5.00

EISEMAN & WEIL,
Men's and Boys' Outfitters,

3 WHITEHALL ST.

ONLY 75c
16c
69c
WINTER
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China and Glass.

A Few Points

As to why we are pre-eminently headquarters for Holiday Presents in China and Earthenware, Fine Porcelains, Cut Glass, Enameled and Gilded Gas Lamps and Globes, Cutlery Toilet Sets, etc.

Range of Values—Before you are all that is desirable in the real m of ceramics, from the cheapest good dinner set or vase, to the richest course service or ornamental gem, systematically arranged and shown you by competent, painstaking salespeople, thoroughly conversant with the latest fashions in table service and mantel decorations.

Dobbs, Wey & Co.,
61 Peachtree St.

State and County Tax Notice

The State and County Tax Books will close on December 19th.

All who have not paid their tax on or before that date will be charged costs and interest.

A. P. STEWART,
Tax Collector.

dec-12t

TYPEWRITER
REPAIRING.

Work Guaranteed

DENSMORE,
CALIGRAPH, MIMEOGRAPH AND SUPPLIES.

GEO. M. FOLGER & BROS.,

BACK HOME THEY GO

The Harrisonburg, Virginia, Guards
Have Struck Camp,
AND ARE NOW FALLING BACK

They Go Home Where They Once
Fought Under Stonewall Jackson
in the Sixties.

The Harrisonburg, Va., Guards, the best
drilled company in the military service of
Virginia, left Atlanta for home yesterday
after an eight days' encampment in At-
lanta.

Just what the Gate City Guard is to the
military of Atlanta the Harrisonburg
Guards are to the old commonwealth's
soldiers. Beyond all doubt the company
is the best drilled in the state and holds
among its archives many banners,
badges and trophies captured as were
in the Gate City Guard army—brought
there by that company when it was out
working hard in every prize drill. Con-



LIEUTENANT COLONEL O. BROWN ROLLER,
Who Has Twice Been Made Lieutenant Colonel of the Second Vir-
ginia Regiment.

Many have the Virginia boys entered
and never did they put up a drill that
did not call for the warm, enthusiastic
admiration of the spectators. The famous
Emmits, of Little Rock, the Washington,
D. C., Fencibles, known the world over,
the Chickasaw Guards, as well as many
other of the crack companies of Virginia
have found the Harrisonburg Guards in-
vincible, and in the old town in the world
renowned Shenandoah valley, where the
members of the company live, are stored
today, carefully guarded and dearly loved,
many trophies for which those companies
worked hard.

Throughout the state it is conceded that
the Harrisonburg Guards is the best drilled
company in the Old Dominion.

The company, like the Gate City Guard,
has a long lineage to which reference can
be made. Like the Gate City Guard it is
an old company, and though none of the
rank and file the present roster shows
throughout the war as a distinguished
member of the Gate City Guard, the roll
call of the company is responded to by
men whose fathers not only walked to the
front in the same company practically
years ago, but gave their lives in defense
of the homes from which they marched
advancing upon the enemy. The company
was a part of the famous Tenth Virginia
Infantry and was before that enlistment
known as the Rockingham Rifles. The
Tenth Virginia was a member of the his-
toric Stonewall brigade and as the Tenth
was known as the grandest regiment in
the Stonewall brigade the Harrisonburg
company was considered the best in the
Tenth Virginia regiment. It enlisted in
the regiment with more than its quota
and when the Tenth was reorganized af-
ter the battle of Wilderness there was
not a corporal's guard in the Harrisonburg
company.

That was the material of which the an-
cestors of the boys who have just left At-
lanta was made.
The company now is composed of the
most energetic young men of the old val-
ley town, the town from which Governor
O'Ferrall came and the town almost with-
in which General Turner Ashby was killed.
In that town it was that Hunter put the
torch to work, and in that town the can-
nonading at the battle of Chancellorsville,
where Stonewall Jackson lost his life,
could be heard.

The company, as it now stands, was or-
ganized or rather reorganized, for the
war veterans who survived the struggle
and again reached home kept an informal
organization—by Colonel O. Brown Roller,
one of the leading and successful attorneys
of the valley, a few years after the close
of the war. Colonel Roller is a graduate
of the Virginia Military Institute and a
law graduate of the University of Virginia,
where Mayor King analyzed legal problems
with him. Colonel Roller is at the head of
his profession in the state and is recog-
nized the state over as one of the best
military men in the militia of the Old Do-
minion. Some time ago his worth as a
military man was recognized by the Sec-
ond Virginia regiment in electing him lieut-
enant colonel. He accepted the position,

but after holding it a short time resigned
to resume the captaincy of his old com-
pany.

The first lieutenant of the company, Ned
Sullivan, is one of the most successful
cigar manufacturers in the south and is
known to the trade in New York, Philadel-
phia, Richmond, Washington and Chicago.

Young, warm hearted, energetic Irishman
he is, no one in the valley is more
popular than he, and it is he who will suc-
ceed to the captaincy of the company.

The company came to Atlanta in good
style and will carry back only the kindest
words about the Gate City of the South.

While here the members mingled with the
Gate City Guard, and a warm friendship
was started. On Maryland day they joined
with the Gate City Guard and helped
to make up that battalion. That night the
company was the guest of the Gate City
Guard, and while at the latter's army
gave a drill which has since been the pride
of the military men of the city who have
heard those of the Gate City Guard again.

The company came to the city open to the
members of the company and several mem-
bers were given fully-fledged drives about
the city, while detachments were dined nearly
every evening. Not a night passed without
seeing a platoon with the uniform well
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WITH THE RAILWAYS

Meetings of Both the Freight and
Passenger Associations.

THE RATE MAKERS ARE BUSY

Freight Men Meet in Richmond While
the Passenger Folks Go to Savan-
nah for Their Session.

Nearly all of the local railroads are out
of their offices this week attending meet-
ings of the rate committees of the freight
and passenger associations.

The rate committee of the Southern
States Freight Association is holding its
regular session in Richmond this week,
and the members, consisting of the traffic
managers and general freight agents of
the roads that form the membership of the
association, will probably be there all the
week adjusting such matters as come to
their consideration at this session.

It is the regular bi-monthly meeting of
the rate committee, held in accordance
with the new rule of the Southern States
Freight Association made since Commis-
sioner H. S. Haines took charge of the
office. This rule requires that there shall
be a meeting of the rate committee of the
association once every two months at such
time as the commissioner may decide upon
as most suitable.

This is the first meeting the rate com-
mittee has ever held in Richmond, and the
reason the members selected Richmond
was in acceptance of the cordial invitation
offered by the railroad men of that city
for them to hold the meeting at the new
hotel, the Jefferson, which is the pride of
the city by the James, it being one of the
finest new hotels in the country.

There are many important matters to be
taken up at this session. Commissioner
Haines went from Savannah to Rich-
mond, having gone to that city, his former
home, on the sad mission of seeing his
wife laid to rest in the family burial
ground in Bonaventure cemetery.

Mrs. Haines died in this city last Monday
night.

Secretary McGill left Atlanta Monday to
attend the Richmond meeting, and many
of the local railroad men went to have a
voice at the session.

The Passenger Meeting.

The passenger folks are holding their ses-
sion in Savannah.

The first call for the meeting was for At-
lanta, but for some reason this order was
canceled. Then it was decided to hold the
meeting in Savannah, and the passenger
agents who fix the rates in the
southern territory will come together this
morning for a very important session.

There will be no important questions
to come up before the rate committee of
the Southern States Passenger Association.
Among them will be the final adjustment
of the winter tourist rates and many other
matters of equal importance. It is under-
stood that the passenger agents will take
up their fight against the ticket scalpers
again at this meeting.

It is well known to those who keep
posted on such matters that the railroads
have from time to time been trying to
put a stop to the ticket scalping business
in the winter tourist rates. It is under-
stood that the passenger agents will take
up their fight against the ticket scalpers
again at this meeting.

This has never been strictly enforced,
and is not the most effective means of
cutting off the trade of the ticket broker.
Since the exposition opened in Atlanta
the railroads have found themselves con-
fronted with the ticket scalping business
in a more serious way than ever before.
They are now determined to do something
about it, and they feel that the "insatiable
culture" that feed upon their "rightful
trade" and traffic.

There will be a number of very im-
portant and interesting topics taken up
at this meeting. The Southern States Pas-
senger Association in Savannah.

General Passenger Agent C. P. Atmore,
of the Louisville and Nashville railroad,
will be in the city to attend the meeting.
He came to Atlanta to attend the meeting
and not in Atlanta he went on to that city
last night.

The traffic is being worked at the other
end of the two lines—meeting Chatta-
nooga, and the local railroad authorities of
the roads at interest have been notified
that they will have to order special
trains and cars.

There will be many companies to form
the military parade that is to be given in
this city Tennessee day, and besides these
there will be great military shows. When
the state is to be given in honor of their
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watch day or night, and has commodious
quarters on spar deck.

The guard of the squadron is the one
carrying the admiral, and at present is
the San Francisco, one of America's finest
men-of-war, and the second United States
sloop-of-war, and Turkey to protect Ameri-
can missionaries.

Mr. Russell was a leading member of the
class of 1883 at the University of Georgia.
He was appointed to the academy by Hon.
Emory Speer when in his junior class. He
left the university and entered Annapolis
in June, 1881, graduating high in his class.
He has been several years in the navy,
above the other members of his class. His
many Georgia friends will be delighted to
hear of his good fortune.

MEETING OF METHODISTS.

The Methodist Episcopal Church Con-
gress of the Colored Race To Meet.

The Methodist Episcopal church con-
gress of the colored church will meet to-
morrow morning in the Lloyd street Meth-
odist church.

The congress is composed of the leading
ministers and laymen of the Methodist
church and a large delegation is in the
city. Interesting exercises will be held
both morning and evening and several in-
teresting papers will be read on vital ques-
tions.

The following is the programme for the
morning session at 9:30 o'clock:

Bishop I. W. Joyce, D.D., chairman.
Devotional exercises led by the Rev. A.
M. Trotter, of Mississippi.

Address of Welcome—The Rev. George
W. Arnold, D.D., presiding elder of the
Atlanta district.

Address—Bishop I. W. Joyce, D.D.,
editor Southern Christian Advocate, New Orleans, La.

Address—Bishop I. W. Joyce, D.D.,
of Washington, D. C. Subject, "The Needs
of the Hours."

Address—President W. P. Thirkield, of
the Methodist Episcopal Seminary, Subject,
"An Educated Ministry."

Address—The Rev. M. C. B. Mason, D.D.,
assistant corresponding secretary Free-
dom's Aid and Southern Education Society.
Subject, "The Work and Results of the
Freedom's Aid and Southern Education
Society."

Discussion opened by the Rev. J. P.
Wragg, presiding elder Griffin district.
The evening session is held at 7:30 o'clock.
The following is the programme:

Devotional exercises led by the Rev. H.
A. Carroll, Washington conference.

Address—Professor W. H. Crookman,
A. M. Clark university, Subject, "The Ed-
ucational Influence of the Methodist Epis-
copal Church Among the Freedmen of the
South."

Address—The Rev. E. W. S. Hammond,
D.D., editor Southern Christian Advocate,
New Orleans, La. Subject, "The
Negro in the Spirit, Life and Power of the
Methodist Episcopal Church."

Benediction.

Members and Congregation of the
Universalist Church To Meet.

The members and congregation of the
newly organized Universalist church, es-
tablished by Rev. W. H. McGuffin, will
hold a reunion at the residence of Mrs.
B. S. McQuinn, on Pullman street, Sat-
urday evening at 7:30 o'clock. All the mem-
bers and congregation are invited.

Mr. McGuffin left for a visit to Ten-
nessee yesterday and will be absent for
only a few days. During his absence the
pulpit will be filled by Mrs. Mary Grace
Carr and Rev. G. S. Weaver, D.D., of
New York. Regular services will be held
every Sunday. A Sunday school will open
this morning at 9 o'clock.

The young people of the church will
meet Friday evening at the residence of
Mrs. McQuinn, on Pullman street. The
meeting will begin at 7:30 o'clock.

FUNERAL OF MRS. MASON.

It Occurred Yesterday from Her Late
Home in Manchester.

The funeral of Mrs. Emily Mason was
conducted yesterday morning from her
home in Manchester, Rev. Dr. Jameson,
pastor of the West End Baptist church,
of which church Mrs. Mason had been a
consistent member for many years, con-
ducted the funeral exercises.

The funeral was held at the residence of
the deceased on the train and a large number of
friends followed the casket to Oakland
cemetery. Mrs. Mason was a devoted
woman and had many friends in the
city, where she lived for a number of
years. She leaves six children, all of whom
are grown.

An Old Man's Story.

From a practical test of Munyon's Pile
Cure it gives me great pleasure to add
my testimony to its worth and merit. I
am afflicted with piles for many years
and have tried various physicians and used
all known remedies without relief. I was
in need of a cure and I have found it in
Munyon's Pile Cure. I feel as if I could
say a big "A."

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

FOR RENT—Furnished Rooms.

FURNISHED ROOMS for rent by day or
week; near in, two blocks from postoffice.
21 Luckie street.

FOR RENT—Furnished Rooms for rent.
by day or week, close in. 70 Luckie street

Cotton States and International Exposition
GOLD MEDAL
—AWARDED TO—
J. P. Stevens & Bro.
Jewelers and Engravers,
Wedding Stationery.
47 WHITEHALL STREET, ATLANTA.

**all
right!**

whisky that is old, pure,
mellow and wholesome is
"all right." these points
are covered by

four aces rye,

an appropriate name, indicating the best, are you on? for sale at all high-toned bars, also at our stores.

Authentic "J. P. Stevens & Bro." & bickart
other fine whiskeys.
marietta and forsyth sts.
hello! no. 378.

EXPERT AND SCIENTIFIC treatment can be obtained of one who has had considerable experience in the treatment of the following **PRIVATE DISEASES:**

Syphilis, Specific Blood Poison, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Spermatorrhea, Piles, Nervous Debility, Impotency, Kidney and Urinary Affections, Hydrocele, Varicocele, Skin, Cancerous and Blood Diseases of all forms, Catarrh.

The Diseases and Deformities of Children, and all Diseases of both Men and Women.
Call on or address Dr. STANLEY & CO., No. 214 Marietta Street, Room 209 Norcross Building, cor. Marietta and Peachtree Sts., Atlanta, Ga.
All correspondence strictly confidential. Enclose stamp for immediate reply.
Office hours: 8 to 12 M.; 2 to 5 and 7 to 9 P. M.

PROFESSOR A. J. DEXTER.
Assistant to the Dexter Medicine Co.'s noted Physicians, Surgeons and Specialists.
PROF. DEXTER is known as the greatest Magnetic Healer the world has ever known.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Our office is strictly private; all business is strictly confidential and no names of persons or patients mentioned or published without their written consent. All communications and inquiries from any part of the country promptly answered. Advice or medicine sent by mail or express. We cure all Acute, Chronic and Nervous Diseases.
Call at our office and see the largest book in the world, filled with over 5,000 testimonials from patients cured. We have letters on file at our office from the late U. S. Grant, ex-President of the United States, and General F. T. Dent, brother-in-law of the late U. S. Grant, and hundreds of others. Call at our office and see the examination free to all. Call at our office of address all correspondence to

The Dexter Medicine Co.
Office and Medical Parlors 117 1/2 Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga.
dec-11-95

SHAVE
Without a Razor,
SOAP OR WATER BY USING
THE MEXICAN SHAVING STONE
100 Shaves 25 Cents.

WHEELHOUSE & SONS
PAPER BAGS AND BOX
MANUFACTURERS,
39-40 WALTON ST., REAR POSTOFFICE
And Gould Building, 10 Decatur Street, opposite Kimball House.
dec-11-95 col lat pgs

CHRISTMAS!
Apples, Oranges, Lemons,
California Evap. Peaches,
Prunes and Pears, Raisins,
N. Y. Evap. Apples.
All kinds of Nuts, Candies, etc.
Full stock of Canned Fruits and Vegetables. Send your orders to
HOWARD BROS. & CO.
Wholesale Grocers, Fruit and Produce,
63 South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.
3 CARS APPLES.
dec-11-95

NEWS OF THE COURTS

The Case Against Hudson Was Postponed Until January.

SEVERAL DIVORCES GRANTED

Argument on the Motion for a New Trial in the Case of Chisholm vs. Norcross Heard Yesterday.

The case of the state against W. N. Hudson was called yesterday morning in the criminal branch of the superior court and was set for trial on the first Wednesday in January.

The case was not heard on account of the absence of two witnesses by whom Hudson says he can prove that the street was not crowded on the night that he was shot at the fleeing thief and killed a bystander and wounded another man standing on the street. One of the witnesses is in the state and the other is in Chicago.

The shooting by Hudson, who was at the time a member of the police force, occurred several weeks ago. It was on Mitchell street that a thief was pointed out to the officer. The boy, who was being chased by Hudson, fled down the street and Hudson pulled his pistol and fired at him. The bullet from his pistol killed a negro and seriously wounded a white man. Hudson was suspended from the force, pending an investigation. At the corner's inquest, he was acquitted, but was later indicted by the grand jury.

Sues To Recover Damages.

A suit was filed in the case of the Babb Commission Company yesterday afternoon by the Moreland Manufacturing Company. The petition stated that the plaintiff had consigned several cases of baking powder to the Babb Commission Company, which was conducted by the late Baker Babb, who met a tragic death several months ago on Ivy street.

The goods, so the petition alleges, were never settled for and it was filed as an intervention in the suit of Langston & Woodson against the administrator of the Babb estate.

Two Divorces Granted.

Two divorces were granted in the superior court yesterday by Judge Lumpkin. Mrs. Lucy J. Hester was granted a total divorce from her husband, Robert L. Hester, and Mrs. Beatrice McCall was divorced from her husband, W. C. McCall. The maiden name of Mrs. McCall, Beatrice Keppley, was restored to her.

Argument for a New Trial.

Mr. Jonathan Norcross, through his attorneys, has moved for a new trial in the case of Chisholm vs. Norcross. The suit grew out of the collapse of the old Norcross building, which wrecked a soda fountain, the property of Mr. Chisholm. A recent trial, Mr. Chisholm was awarded a verdict for \$5,055. The suit was brought for \$30,000. Mr. Norcross immediately gave notice that a new trial would be asked for and the motion was made several days ago. Argument on the motion was made yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock before Judge Van Epps, of the city court. The decision will, however, be reached before the first of the new year.

CUDDY SURRENDERED.

THE STREET PREACHER UNDER ARREST.

Read in The Constitution That He Was Wanted and Called on the Police.

W. A. Cuddy, the street preacher who created a stir in front of the Catholic church by preaching against the Catholic religion Sunday morning, called at police headquarters yesterday and gave himself up. He read in yesterday's Constitution that he was wanted by the police on a charge of disorderly conduct and notified Chief Connelley by telephone yesterday morning that he would give himself up during the day.

Cuddy was released on his own recognizance, his case being set for a hearing in the police court today. He says that he is ready to meet the charge against him, claiming that he had a right to preach on the street in the manner that he did.

Police Captain Jordan ordered the arrest of Cuddy. He investigated the Sunday morning disturbance and concluded that the preacher had been disorderly. Several witnesses against the preacher have been summoned and the trial of the case today promises to be an interesting one. The subject of street preaching will be talked about and a precedent may be set by the court.

FOR THROWING ROCKS.

Young Men Attempt To Wreck a Factory and Are Wanted.

Vandals have recently greatly troubled the proprietors of the Fulton spinning mill in the eastern part of the city. Boys in the vicinity have repeatedly thrown rocks at the breaking windows and otherwise damaging the property.

Some evil-minded young men are said to have thrown rocks and damaged the factory in defiance of people residing in the vicinity. Sunday, the matter was reported to the police yesterday, the names of Charles Boyd, Jim Cordeil and Frank Smith being given as the persons who have attempted to damage the factory. Their arrest has been asked for.

BACK TO KNOXVILLE.

Burglar Wanted in Tennessee Captured by Sergeant Slaughter.

Sergeant Slaughter, of the police force, ran down and captured a burglar badly wanted in Knoxville, Tenn., yesterday. The man is accused of burglarizing three stores in that city, stealing a large amount of goods, some of which were recovered by the officer.

The man arrested, Charles Dillon, came here a day or two ago, stopping on Marietta street. Sergeant Slaughter succeeded in locating Dillon and arrested him yesterday, turning him over to Assistant Chief of Police Reeder, of Knoxville, who was in the city. The officer left last night for Knoxville with the prisoner.

Look out for colds at this season. Keep yourself well and strong by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great tonic and blood purifier.

Use Sauer's Flavoring Extracts. Price 10 and 25 cents.

Cut Rate Railroad Tickets.

Safest and best when you deal with the Atlanta Ticket Agency, 44 Wall street, opposite depot, near the validation office. Every salesman an expert ticket broker of twenty years' experience.

Exposition Souvenirs.

See the line of Exposition and Atlanta Album-Photographs at Lester's, 7 Whitehall street.

Second-Hand School Books.

At reduced prices at John M. Miller's, 39 Marietta street.

When you visit New York stop at the new Hotel Empire, Boulevard and Sixty-third street, (American and European plan). Most accessible, best appointed and most liberally managed hotel in the metropolis. Rates very reasonable. Address W. Johnson Quinn, manager.

TROLLY CARS AND BUSES.

From The Evening News, Newark, N. J.

Mrs. Ann Burns, of 338 Plane street, Newark, N. J., is a decidedly pretty brunette, twenty-six years old, tall and a pleasant conversationalist. On the ground floor of her residence she conducts a well-ordered candy store. When our reporter visited her store she, in response to a question, told him a very interesting story.

"Until about two months ago," she began, "I enjoyed the very best of health and could work night and day if necessary. Suddenly, and without any apparent cause, I began to suffer from intense pains in my head, in my limbs and temples. Almost distracted with this seemingly never-ending pain I tried cure after cure, prescription after prescription and almost a gallon of medicine of all kinds. Nothing did me any good. In fact, I became worse. The knockies of my hands soon became cramped and the pain in my hips became more and more distressing each day. Business in the store had to be attended to, however, and so I was obliged, suffering as I was, to keep more or less on my feet and occasionally to be forced to go out. This was the order of the day. Each time I went out I trembled when I came near the car tracks, for my pain at times was so intense that I was obliged to stand perfectly still, no matter where I was. On one occasion I was seized in this way while I was crossing the street on Market street and there I stood perfectly motionless for some time. A trolley car came thundering along. Fortunately it was stopped before it struck me, but the driver never knew when crossing the tracks, whether I would not drop to the ground in my agony. I was crushed to death. My anxiety to get well grew so great that I had about given up in despair when I saw in The Evening News the advertisement of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I had finished taking half the pills. Before I had finished taking half the pills I began to feel relieved, the pain in my hips gradually disappeared and for the first time in many days I felt as if there was some hope. I continued to take the pills and the more I took the more I felt. I finished one box, got another and now have gained thirty pounds and now when I cross the tracks I don't care if there is a dozen vehicles nearby. I feel as if I am assured you, and suffering humanity has a drug store, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life to the system and restore shattered nerves. They are also such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases of excessive nervous worry, overwork or excess of sexual nature. Pink Pills are sold in boxes never in loose bulk. Each box contains six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

MILLION DOLLAR FIRE.

Nearly \$750,000 Worth of Fine Clothing Destroyed in the Recent Mammoth Fire at Broadway and Bleeker St.

In consequence of the late New York fire, the stock remaining was not destroyed, aggregating \$250,000 worth of high-grade winter clothing, has been ordered to be removed to Atlanta, Ga., and the fire insurance companies have arranged to occupy the warehouse at Broadway and Bleeker street, expressly for this great fire insurance sale. Everyone is requested to take notice that this great sale of fine winter clothing commences Saturday, December 14th, at 10 o'clock in the morning, and will last until the 15th day only. In the large salesroom, 14 South Broad street, Atlanta, Ga., everything will be sold quick at retail for 25 cents the dollar of actual cost of manufacture. The stock consists of fine winter clothing for men, boys and children's wear. The appraisers of the insurance companies, after carefully examining the stock of clothing, concluded that the goods were in the best possible condition. The goods were forced to take the stock and turn it into money at once. 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